

MAKING SCHEME OF HISTORY 1
FORM SIX SYNDICATE EXAMINATION 2024

Introduction: 1 Mark

Main body: Six points @ 3 Marks, total 18 Marks

Conclusion: 1 Mark

Grand total 20%

1. Technological innovations that Africa had made by the 15th C is considered the most important aspect and determinant of development of any society.
 - ☐ It is associated with the improvement of productive force.
 - ☐ Various technological innovations that made by Africa in 15th C were as follows:-
 - i. Discoveries of Iron and Iron technology (metal works) by African societies in 15th C –societies were able to produce and innovate iron tools, which were essentially important in the improvement of agriculture. Eg. Hand hoe, Axes etc.
 - ii. Another technology innovations that Africa had made by the 15th C is the improvement/of manufacturing industries.
 - During 15th C African, societies were improved in textile industries, Pottery industries, basketry industries, Metal-making industries, salt making industries, woodcarving industries etc. Eg: In Benin and Guinea in W. Africa.
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 - iii. In addition, technological innovation that Africa had made by the 15th C led to scientific methods of agriculture – which improved agriculture activities. EG: Irrigation system in Egypt.
 - iv. Also, Africa had made technological innovation in architectural skills development.
 - Through architectural Africa societies build/construct different structures like houses, churches in Ethiopia, Pyramids in Cairo.
 - v. Technological innovation enabled Africa societies to discover navigation technology – which enabled people especially traders to transport in different areas through water way. (they discovered Mavine versels like Dhows.
 - vi. Technological innovations that Africa had made by the 15th C enabled them to discover Military weapons. Eg: Arrows, spears and in some part of Africa like Ghana they Guns
 - vii. Technological innovations that Africa had made by the 15th C enabled them to develop transport and communication system.
 - viii. Technological innovation that Africa had made by the 15th C enabled them to discovers new medicine which improve health of the societies.

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2. Introduction (Meaning of Oral Tradition)
 - ☐ Oral tradition is a necessary social antecedent and cultural heritage of Africans. African oral tradition is visible primarily through proverbs, folktales, songs, dances, customs, traditional medicines, religious practices and ancestral utterances. All Indigenous African societies use oral tradition to learn their origin and history, civic and religious duties, crafts and skills, as well as traditional myths and legends. It is also a key socio-cultural component in the practice of their traditional spiritualities, as well as mainstream Abrahamic religionist. This African ethnic group also utilize oral tradition to develop and train the human intellect, and memory to retain information and sharpen imagination.
 - ☐ **How this statement led the transformation of pre-colonial African societies.**
 - I. Influence development of Different Skills and expertise among the pre-colonial African societies. Through narration of different activities found in Africa, oral tradition influence people in advancing in different skills like iron smelter, hunters, and agriculturalist. For instance, Karamojong, Hadzabe, Maasai, the Fulani to mention the few.
 - II. Development of Culture (Custom and Traditions). African societies used their oral tradition as means of maintain their tradition culture and customs. For instance Initiation ceremonies, sacred and sacrifices as well as linguistics increase highly development of African Culture and Custom/Traditions.
 - III. Enhance Discipline and Harmony among the societies, through the narration of powerful stories, African societies shaped their behavior and maintained their discipline which encouraged harmony supported by security of their society.
 - IV. Development of Unity and Solidarity among the society. With Oral tradition, high motivation of Unity among the society is inevitable because people came together with the good heart and performing different activities with high level of solidarity and unity. In addition, this influenced the changes within the societies itself. For instance Maasai tribe with their Culture (Oral tradition) their values of tradition is highly respected in all African societies.
 - V. Increase and Development of Civilization among the societies in pre-colonial Africa. With Oral tradition some societies were able to change (Transformed) from local life to Normal life refer to Neolithic Revolution a stage of human being starts domestication of animals, agriculture and settlement development. And this transformed societies to another level of life.
 - VI. It creates a Classless society, whereby everyone is benefits from whatever nature provides. And this it led to transformation of society from small to large

societies or from Chief-Dom to State or Empire. And led to increase of highly motivated society with strong ties within themselves (African societies)

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3. Candidate must provide any relevant introduction

Achievements of Marcus Garvey

- i. He achieved to fight against racial discrimination, exploitation and humiliation against African in America.
- ii. He achieved to unify the Black Africans in America
- iii. He supported them economically through Negro factories and enterprises.
- iv. He wished to build a separate culture and power for the Black people worldwide
- v. He shipped Black Africans from Europe to Africa.
- vi. He bring awareness and consciousness among the Black African to fight against Whites domination.

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4. A candidate is supposed to define colonialism and imperialism, also to show periodization.

- ☐ A candidate should show positive ways in which colonialism and imperialism affected Africa as following:
 - i. Construction of infrastructures e.g. roads and railways
 - ii. Through building of Schools which are still used up to now e.g. Pugu, Minaki, Tosamaganga, Malangali etc.
 - iii. Introduction of new modern agricultural methods
 - iv. Introduction of Christianity helped in alleviation of bad cultural practices e.g. murdering of twins in societies like Benin.
 - v. Introduction of improved health services
 - vi. Establishment of consumer goods industries.

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5. Agricultural policies and strategies undertaken to improve agricultural production in the colonies during and after the 2ww were;

- i. Introduction of agricultural Development schemes and plans.
 - ☐ Through introducing terracing schemes, destocking, Modernization of agriculture etc
 - ☐ Dam construction schemes.
- ii. Establishment of Progressive/Master farmers
 - ☐ farmers were empowered through Modern farming tools, loans etc.
- iii. Introduction of Agricultural Experiment farms in the colonies.
 - ☐ The colonial states established farms that would stand as a prime example of the best way to produce crops.
- iv. Development of state farms.
 - ☐ Colonial state introduced state farms so as reduce its dependence on subsidies from the Metropolitan state. These farms were made – up to generate revenue that was needed to cover the administrative costs and construction of some huge projects like roads, railways.
Eg: state farms were very common in French colonies in central and West Africa.
- v. Establishment of Cooperative and Marketing boards.
 - ☐ The colonial states took initiative to boost production of cash crops by establishing and consolidating the cooperative societies and setting up crops marketing board for instance.(KNCU) – Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union.
- vi. Expansion of settlers and plantation farming, which established in the early of 20th C.

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6. Working class is the class of people whose life depend on wages. The emergence of working Class is associated with the rise of capitalism.

- ☐ In Africa, working class was brought by colonialism during the establishment of colonial economy whereby Africans started to be employed as cheap and skilled labour in economic sectors.
- ☐ This means that before colonialism there was no waged labour or people who depend on wage for their survival.

Points:-

- i. It was mainly unskilled - They were not educated they were doing manual work in plantation and mines.
- ii. It was small and unconscious – They were small because of low level of industrialization.
 - ☐ Majority of the Africans depend on agriculture by producing cash crops as peasants or cheap labour.
- iii. It was migrant in nature – They were shifting from one place to another seeking for job/employment.
- iv. It was exploitable – They were extremely exploited by the colonial state and capitalists through low wages, long working hours, poor working condition and poor living condition.
- v. It was based largely in urban areas.
 - Majority of the workers were found in urban areas.
- vi. It was dependence in nature; they depended on working to colonial projects activities to live. They were unable to start other means of productions themselves.

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7. Role played by ex – world war soldiers to the rise of African nationalism during the struggle for

Independence.

Introduction:

- Any relevant introduction.
- Points/main body:

- i. Some of the soldiers returned home with better general education than their counterparts who never saw military services. Eg Better technical skills of fighting against white colonialists.
- ii. The ex – soldiers took a leading role in arm struggle
 - ☐ They used combat skills to start a guerrillas war against the colonialists
Eg:- Ex – soldiers from Kenya they organized MAUMAU war under Dedan Kimathi.
 - ☐ Also in the war they learnt white men can be killed like any other human being.
 - ☐ Also In Algeria Ahmed Ben Bella who fought the 2nd ww for the French – After returned from the war – He organized Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) – to fight against the French forces in Algeria.
- iii. Formation of political parties.
 - ☐ Some of the ex – world war soldiers were deeply involved in the political development in Africa – by taking initiatives in the formation of political parties.
Eg: Mwl. J. K. Nyerere – he admitted in the formation TANU
Ahmed Ben Bella formed Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) to fight Against the French.
- iv. They preach about democracy, justice and human right – which is against discrimination, oppression, and humiliation.
 - ☐ After the war they wanted to extend the course of the war they fought for Europe to the liberation of Africa and achieved democracy and human rights that they were denied.
- v. They helped to end inferiority complex of the Africans.
- vi. The colonial governments antagonized them.
 - ☐ The promises they were given to encourage them to join them were not fulfilled by the colonial states.

- vii. Ex – solders raised their voice in protest when European soldiers were given awards and celebration after the war.